

War Boom for American Aeroplanes  
Interesting story of a new industry that has  
sprung up in making flying machines  
for the armies of Europe. In  
next Sunday's SUN.

The



Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST  
Fair to-day; to-morrow, showers  
southeast winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 58.  
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## PACIFIC MAIL TO TAKE SHIPS FROM SERVICE

Big \$20,000,000 Company  
Finds New Sea Law Too  
Burdensome.

## CAN'T COMPETE WITH JAPANESE

Plans to Sell or Lease Its  
Fleet of Twelve and Re-  
tire From Field.

The American flag will practically disappear from vessels in the Pacific Ocean as the result of the decision of the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to withdraw the company's big fleet of steamships from the trans-Pacific service after November 2. These ships, it is said, will be driven from the Pacific by the burdens put on American shipping by the La Follette seamen's law. The law goes into effect on November 4.

The fleet of twelve steamships owned by the company is to be scattered unless the law is changed before that time. The Pacific Mail company, one of the greatest of American steamship companies, capitalized at \$20,000,000, will probably wind up its affairs and sell all of its ships.

"There has been no decision yet by the board of directors," said Julius Kruttschnitt, president of the company and chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific company, which controls Pacific Mail. "The La Follette bill presents so many embarrassments and obstacles to the operation of the company's vessels that the directors do not see at the present time just what they shall do."

"There are several courses that could be followed. One is to sell the ships. This of course is synonymous with dissolution of the company. Another course would be to put the ships into a different service where the restrictions of the La Follette law with regard to the employment of American labor do not operate so heavily as they do in the Pacific. A third possible course would be to lease the ships."

Action Depends Upon Offers.  
"The directors will consider the matter from all points of view. They have until November to determine a course. They will do what is to the best interests of the stockholders of the company. Their action will depend naturally on the relative advantages of the offers that the company may have for the sale of the ships, for leasing them or for putting them into a different service."

The provision of the La Follette law which looked upon as most burdensome is that which forbids a ship to leave an American port unless 75 per cent. of its crew can speak the language of the Japanese flag. This prevents an American ship from carrying a crew of Japanese, which is the only way in which the company can compete with Japanese vessels.

In a report of the company, which covers the annual report of the company for the year ended April 30, 1915, R. P. Scherwin, vice-president and general manager of the company, vigorously attacks the seamen's bill and labor lobby that worked for it and the Congress which passed it.

"The directors of the United States," he says, "have organized labor," says Mr. Scherwin, "has legislated to place the trans-Pacific traffic exclusively under the Japanese flag. It does not seem possible that the framers and promoters of this act could have contemplated so disastrous a result, yet from a study of the different requirements of the bill it is plain that the conditions to be complied with are such that only the Japanese steamship lines, offered and owned by Japanese, all speaking a common language, heavily subsidized by the Japanese Government, can fully and easily meet."

Will Drive Away Other Ships.  
"It is, of course, therefore, will not only result in the actual disappearance of the six American steamers now operating in the Pacific, but also the loss of the ships of any other nationality entering the trade through inability to comply with the terms of this act. The result of the company's action is an actual monopoly of the trade between the coast ports of the United States and the Orient."

Mr. Scherwin declares that it will be impossible for ships operating with European or American officers and crews with Asiatic to obtain crews who will be able to understand "any other" given by the officers of such vessels. It might be possible to fill the requirements of the bill by using deck forces, but not for the first time, which is the largest detriment to an ocean going liner.

The annual report of the company for the year ended April 30, 1915, shows that the revenues from water line operation were \$5,747,662, as compared with \$5,560,239 the year previous, with a net operating revenue from water line operations of \$1,131,392, against \$1,174,747. The gross income of the company from all sources for the year was \$1,047,581, as compared with \$1,014,747 with a net income of \$588,411, against \$612,291.

The ships which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company owns and will sell when the company goes out of business are the boats at a valuation of \$11,238,221.

## ATLANTA FIGHTS FRANK.

Mass Meetings Called to Insist on Death Penalty.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—Three mass meetings have been called in Atlanta to protest against any change by the Governor in the verdict of the jury in the case of Leo M. Frank. The first was held to-night. The second will be held at the State Capitol on Saturday afternoon and the third at the same place on Sunday afternoon.

The dodgers advertising these meetings read:

A citizens meeting—In the interests of our mothers, sisters and daughters. On such hangs the good of our country. And to say we will stand by the verdict of a Georgia jury which heard the evidence in the Leo Frank case and not by outside influence.

Gov. Slaton heard from the attorneys on both sides of the Frank case to-day and announced that he would hear the argument on the petition on Saturday morning.

## TOWNSPEOPLE LYNCH MINER.

Stelliana Rise in Illinois and Militia Is Called Out.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill., June 10.—Three companies of Illinois militia were ordered to this place from Shelbyville, Cairo and Marion following the lynching this afternoon of Joseph Sparanzo, a Sicilian miner, by a mob of 600 townspeople. Sparanzo had confessed complicity in the assassination of W. E. Chapman, the wealthiest man in this section, and the wounding of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Schull.

The mines here are worked by Sicilians, who have had a grievance against Benjamin Schull, superintendent of the McClintock mine. Last night shots were fired at him through the library window of the Chapman home. Mr. Chapman and Mrs. Schull were hit.

Sparanzo was caught. He confessed, implicating Joe King, and was lynched. The miners tried to rescue him, but were driven off.

## RUSSIANS READY TO EVACUATE LEMBERG

Big German Army on the  
Dniester, 24 Miles Away,  
Advancing on City.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, June 10.—Petrograd newspapers to-day say that preparations have been made by the Russians to evacuate Lemberg.

Large Austro-German forces are on the Dniester, twenty-four miles from the city. The press expresses the fervent hope that the Allies in the west will do something to draw off the army threatening Lemberg.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphed that in addition to 1,000,000 German troops pressing toward Lemberg from the west there are 300,000 moving against the Dniester line in the hope of attacking the city simultaneously from the south.

He calls attention to the greatness of Germany's forces on all fronts and says that nowhere on the Russian front or in Poland do the Germans appear to be short of men or munitions. In the South, where the Russians have been gradually driving the Germans back, the forces have been increased to about 180,000 men.

The press, cheered by optimistic observers that the German Government already has drawn upon all of its resources is derided, says the correspondent. It is of 9,000,000 available Germans and 6,000,000 available Austrians, he says, not more than 3,000,000, as yet, have been put even temporarily out of action.

Events of the last weeks, he says, have aroused the nation to the need of further effort and have shown the necessity of the national organization of factories for the production of munitions. There is a demand that the Duma be convoked immediately.

## DELAY ON SUBWAY OPENINGS.

Fourth Avenue and Steinway  
Tubes Won't Start June 15.

Neither the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn nor the Steinway tunnel to Queens is to be opened for public travel next Tuesday, the day on which the Public Service Commission expected to see trains running on regular schedule on one and perhaps both of the new lines.

The interborough will start experimental runs on Tuesday in the river tube, which will be known as the Queens subway hereafter if the civic organizations of Queens borough have their way. After a week spent in trying out the road and drilling the train crews it is expected that passenger traffic will begin on July 1.

In the belief that the Fourth avenue subway would be collecting nickels by June 15 the people of Bay Ridge, who are one of the blocks of the new service, planned a big celebration for the 15th. They know now that the public opening will be delayed, probably until about July 1, but the celebration will be held just the same and a train filled with city and transit officials will be run over a major part of the system.

## LABOR'S FACE ON NEW COIN.

Gold Dollar Will Commemorate  
Worker's Part in Nation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A coin bearing the image of a face typifying labor will be placed in circulation by the United States Government for the first time in the history of the world's coinage, when a special gold dollar commemorative of the Panama Pacific Exposition is stamped in a few days at the San Francisco Mint. It was announced to-day. Twenty-five thousand of the coins will be issued.

The coin will have a double significance. It will commemorate labor's share in the building of the nation and will recognize the efforts of the workmen who built the Panama Canal.

## GUSTAV STAHL SEIZED BY U.S. FOR PERJURY

Lusitania Affidavit Maker  
in Tombs; Bail Fixed at  
\$10,000.

## SECRET AGENT NAMED; GRAND JURY AT WORK

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist whose affidavit in regard to guns on board the Lusitania was submitted to the State Department to bolster up the German explanation of the liner's destruction, was held in \$10,000 bail on a charge of perjury yesterday afternoon after he had repeated his original assertions before a Federal Grand Jury.

The hurried complaint against him, sworn to by Assistant United States District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty on information and belief, said that to disclose the source of information against the accused man at this time would defeat the ends of justice.

Stahl's arrest, a surprise to all except the Government agents who have been investigating the Lusitania affidavits, also disclosed a Grand Jury investigation, begun only yesterday afternoon, of an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States on the part of those who obtained the affidavits from Stahl and others.

Mr. Sarfaty's complaint specifies that this Grand Jury inquiry is directed against Paul Koenig, otherwise known as "Stemler," who, according to Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, is at the head of a so-called secret service squad maintained by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

## Koenig's Part in Affair.

Koenig, whose business was authentically described as "getting information," is said to have obtained Stahl's signature to the affidavit. It was on money supplied through Koenig, too, it was said, that Stahl left the city a few days ago. It was also Koenig's instigation that Stahl returned to the city after the investigation of the Department of Justice.

Furthermore, it was Koenig's attorney, Edward Sanford, who recently appeared for the Hamburg-American Line in the Government's inquiry into alleged neutrality violations, who came to Stahl's assistance yesterday afternoon at Stahl's request.

It will be recalled that after the publication of his affidavit alleging that there were four 6 inch guns mounted on the Lusitania on her last voyage the German dropped out of sight completely. An army of reporters seeking him at 29 Leroy street, followed closely by local agents of the Department of Justice, made tarrying in the city uncomfortable. It was reported to have been seen at various times in the neighborhood, but succeeded in eluding capture until he gave himself up voluntarily on attacking the house of Capt. William O'Leary, chief of the local Federal bureau of investigation, questioned him and reported the interview to W. H. Hingston.

This afternoon the first meeting with O'Leary is said to have come about. When Stahl found himself a storm center here he immediately went to Koenig, known to him as "Stemler." The matter was considered by Koenig, who decided that Stahl ought to leave town. As a result Stahl and one of Koenig's men went to the city on Friday or Saturday. Koenig stayed here, but he did not relish the agitation that the affidavits had aroused.

Events of the last weeks, he says, have aroused the nation to the need of further effort and have shown the necessity of the national organization of factories for the production of munitions. There is a demand that the Duma be convoked immediately.

## Signs Written Statement.

Interviews took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and yesterday. Koenig, with his counsel, Edward Sanford, was present at several of the interviews. Stahl insisted upon the truth of his statements in the affidavit—that he saw and touched guns on the Lusitania. Mr. Sanford, although appearing only for Koenig, is said to have been very frank. Stahl obtained fair play. A series of questions and answers were written out for Stahl to sign, but they were "not signed" until yesterday afternoon, when neither Koenig nor Sanford were present. Stahl signed the statement, repeating the details of the affidavit, and the train was set.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Stahl was taken over to the Federal Building, served with a subpoena to appear immediately before the Grand Jury, which had just opened its investigation of the alleged conspiracy proceedings against Koenig. Through an interpreter, the affidavit maker reiterated his story in a long two hour session. Inasmuch as his original affidavit could not be used as a basis for a perjury charge, Mr. Sarfaty swore to a hastily drawn up complaint and Stahl was arrested and he left the Grand Jury room at 5 o'clock.

The complaint described the Grand Jury sitting in this language: "A certain proceeding was conducted against Paul Koenig, alias Stemler, and others upon a charge of having conspired to defraud the United States in violation of the Espionage Laws. It states that Gustav Stahl 'knowingly and fraudulently' committed perjury in that he testified under oath in substance and effect as follows:

"That on the 30th day of April, 1915, the said Gustav Stahl went aboard the S. S. Lusitania at the city of New York with one Neal J. Leach, and that while on said steamship he saw four guns on board, two of which were 6 inch guns and that the said guns were covered with leather."

"The affidavit is informed and believes, and therefore avers, that whereas in truth and in fact the said Gustav Stahl did not on the 30th day of April, 1915, go aboard the steamship Lusitania."

Continued on Last Page.

# PRESIDENT'S NEW NOTE AGAIN INSISTS THAT AMERICANS MUST BE SAFE AT SEA; BRYAN APPEALS HIS CASE TO THE PEOPLE

## TEXT OF THE UNITED STATES NOTE TO GERMANY, WHICH CAUSED THE RESIGNATION OF BRYAN

The Secretary of State Ad Interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1915.

YOU are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In compliance with your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government, immediately upon your receipt, your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships, "which have not been guilty of any hostile act," by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

## The Case of the Falaba Discussed.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed.

These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted.

Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

## Declares the Lusitania Was Not Armed.

Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States.

It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information.

Of the facts alleged in your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral Power and in enforcing its national laws.

## United States Enforced the Statutes.

It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials.

It is able therefore to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that, in the view of this Government, these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

## HERE IS BRYAN'S FIRST DIRECT APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

To the American People:  
YOU now have before you the text of the note to Germany—the note which it would have been my official duty to sign had I remained Secretary of State. I ask you to sit in judgment upon my decision to resign rather than to share responsibility for it. I am sure you will credit me with honorable motives, but that is not enough. Good intentions could not atone for a mistake at such a time, on such a subject and under such circumstances.

If your verdict is against me I ask no mercy; I desire none if I have acted unwisely. A man in public life must act according to his conscience, but however conscientiously he acts he must be prepared to accept without complaint any condemnation which his own errors may bring upon him; he must be willing to bear any deserved punishment from ostracism to execution. But hear me before you pass sentence.

The President and I agree in purpose; we desire a peaceful solution of the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Germany. We not only desire it but with equal fervor we pray for it, but we differ irreconcilably as to the means of securing it. If it were merely a personal difference it would be a matter of little moment, for all the presumptions are on his side—the presumptions that go with power and authority. He is your President; I am a private citizen without office or title—but one of the hundred million of inhabitants.

But the real issue is not between persons, it is between systems; and I rely for vindication wholly upon the strength of the positions taken.

## Two Influences—Force and Persuasion.

Among the influences which Governments employ in dealing with each other there are two which are preeminent and antagonistic—force and persuasion. Force speaks with firmness and acts through the usual limitations; persuasion employs argument, courts investigation and depends upon negotiation. Force represents the old system—the system that must pass away. Persuasion represents the new system—the system that has been growing, all too slowly, it is true, but growing for 1,900 years. In the old system war is the chief cornerstone—war which at best is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates an universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example.

If I correctly interpret the note to Germany it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history. Austria furnishes the most recent precedents—it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia which set the world at war.

Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war, and it is only charitable that we should credit all of them with good faith. They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of the main-

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibilities which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragical occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

## Actual Resistance the Only Justification.

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy.

This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions, issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman has a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world.

It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimations or suggestions the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

## Wishes German Humanity Vindicated.

In the meantime whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May and relies in these representations on the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understanding of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone, from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away, may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully nor rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of a non-resisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State ad interim.

## HERE IS BRYAN'S FIRST DIRECT APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

tenance of peace, and faithfully following precedent they went so near the fire that they were, one after another, sucked into the contest.

## Follies of Fatal System Revealed.

Never before have the frightful follies of this fatal system been so clearly revealed as now. The most civilized and enlightened—aye, the most Christian—of the nations of Europe are grappling with each other as if in a death struggle. They are sacrificing the best and bravest of their sons on the battlefield; they are converting their gardens into cemeteries and their homes into houses of mourning; they are taxing the wealth of to-day and laying a burden of debt on the toll of the future; they have filled the air with thunderbolts more deadly than those of Jove, and they have multiplied the perils of the deep. Adding fresh fuel to the flame of hate, they have daily devised new horrors until one side is endeavoring to drown non-combatant men, women and children at sea, while the other side seeks to starve non-combatant men, women and children on land. And they are so absorbed in alternate relations and in competitive cruelties that they seem, for the time being, blind to the rights of neutrals and deaf to the appeals of humanity. A tree is known by its fruit. The war in Europe is the ripened fruit of the old system.

This is what firmness, supported by force, has done in the Old World! Shall we invite to cross the Atlantic? Already the jingles of our own country have caught the rabies from the dogs of war. Shall the opponents of organized slaughter be silent while the disease spreads?

## Humble Follower of Prince of Peace.

As a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, as a devoted believer in the prophecy that "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," I beg to be counted among those who earnestly urge the adoption of a course in this matter which will leave no doubt of our Government's willingness to continue negotiations with Germany until an amicable understanding is reached, or at least until the stress of war over, we can appeal from Philip to Philip, from the memories of an historic friendship and by a recollection of the innumerable ties of kinship that bind the fatherland to the United States.

Some nations must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares."

Why not make that honor ours?—the nations will learn that enduring peace cannot be built upon fear—that good will does not grow upon the stalk of violence. Some day the nations will place their trust in love, the weapon for which there is no shield; in love that suffereeth long and is kind; in love that is not easily provoked; that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; in love which, though despised as weakness by the worshippers of Mars, abideth when all else fails.

W. J. BRYAN.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

## NO DEMAND FOR A STOPPAGE OF UNDERSEA WAR

Wilson Still Holds Out a  
Chance for Use of Sub-  
marines.

## OTHER AVENUES FOR DISCUSSION

He Invites Berlin to Use His  
Good Offices in Food  
Question.

## SAYS LUSITANIA DIDN'T BREAK LAW

Requests Germany to Pro-  
duce "Convincing Evi-  
dence" to Contrary.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Wilson has again called upon Germany for an expression as to whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law as regards American lives and American ships.

He has asked in effect for a prompt response, and on the reply to this question will probably depend whether or not the cordial relations between the two Governments are to continue.

This demand is regarded by official Washington as the crux of the note which was made public here to-day. All other points of communication were intended to be subordinate and incidental to this.

## Two Doors Left Open.

Two features of the note, while in nowise modifying the demand for assurances as to the future, hold the door open to Germany for a possible alteration of her submarine programme.

One of these is the President's invitation to Germany to submit any "convincing evidence" in its possession that the United States officials failed to perform their duties in examining the Lusitania before she sailed.

The other is the President's offer to convey to Great Britain or Germany any intimation or suggestion either Government may be willing to make to the other and his invitation to the Imperial German Government to make use of the services of the United States in this way.

The latter proposal is in answer to the reference in the German note to the efforts already made by the United States to bring about a modification of Germany's submarine programme through obtaining Great Britain's consent to importations of food cargoes into Germany for the civilian population.

## Placing of Responsibility.

This effort on the part of the United States came to naught and instead of acting upon Germany's intimation that it might be renewed the President now lays upon the Kaiser and his advisers the responsibility of making any proposal to Great Britain.

Such an interchange between Great Britain and Germany has been regarded by many persons as a possible prelude to peace, but as Great Britain has already flatly rejected the German proposal, the situation in this direction no substantial results are expected here from this phase of the President's note.

The kernel of the note to Germany is found in this concluding sentence: "The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles [those of international law into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships] and asks for assurances that this will be done."

## Renewal of Demands.

In addition to this demand the President in effect reiterates all of those contained in his previous notes. These included a demand for a statement of any intention to attack